

SPORTS



Zoya Ivanova leading the women's marathon which she won; Yuri Pleshkov came first in the men's event. Photos by Andrei Knyazev



TOURNAMENT PICKING UP MOMENTUM

Zoya Ivanova from Kazakhstan, top Soviet woman marathon runner, won that event at the 9th Tournament of Soviet Nations, which began recently. This is the first time that women have participated in the marathon along with men, running a distance of 42.195 m.

Even though she clocked 2 hr 16 min 31 sec on a torrid night and a punishing course, a time

below her national record of 2:34.25, her time still surpasses the qualification norm set by the International Athletics Federation, thus enabling her to enter the first-ever world athletics championship, to be held in August in Helsinki.

Yuri Pleshkov, from the Russian Federation, won the men's marathon in 2:15.22.

Boxing: Grand slam for the USSR

All of the eight Soviet boxers who made the finals of the European championships in Varna, Bulgaria, won top awards—world champions Yuri Alexandrov from Nevinnomyssk (up to 54 kg division) and Alexander Yagubkin from Donetsk (91 kg), last year's European winner Vasily Shishov from Kulbyshev (63.5 kg),

European championship medalist Serik Nurkazov from Karaganda (57 kg), as well as debutants Pyotr Galkin from Chelyabinsk (67 kg), Valery Laptev from Chelobeksky (71 kg), Vladimir Melnik from Chelobeksky (75 kg) and Vitaly Kachanovsky from Kiev (81 kg). The USSR also picked up four bronzes.

Three improvements in one heat

Muscovites Alexander Romanov and Alexander Shopin clocked 1 hr 13 min 31 sec in the 100 km leader pursuit at the Tbilisi cycling track, an almost 12-minute improvement on a former world record set

by Italian racers. In the process they also beat the 50 km world record, which belonged to Switzerland, clocking 35 min 05 sec, and covering 83 km 282 m in one hour, also a new world high.

Silver or bronze?

Romania defeated the USSR 15-10 in a European rugby game in Kiev. It was their fifth such win giving them a total of

up to 15 points. The May 22 Italy vs USSR encounter will clinch the fate of the silver and bronze awards.



MIDWAY THROUGH THE RACE

With the Peace Race having reached its midway-point after six stages out of a total of 12, Soviet debutant Oleg Chuzhda is holding on to his lead, even though the GDR runners have ended up in the top three in nearly all the past stages. His teammate Pyotr Ugrymov is in second place and Falk Boden, of the GDR, is third.

The GDR are still 11 seconds clear of the USSR, an advantage they have retained since the prologue, and Poland are in third place.

The race's longest, sixth stage of 202 km between Berlin and Halle, was won by Uwe Raab, of the GDR, in 4 hr 41 min 17 sec.

The race will wind up in Prague on May 22.



Oleg Ludwig, of the GDR, winning the fifth (Berlin-Berlin) stage in the Peace Race, followed by Riko Sun, of the USSR. Photo ADH-TAS

AUTO RACING NEWS

Another two stages were held in Formula 1 and rally racing at the world championships.

Patrick Tambay, of France, won the Formula 1 60-circuit race at the 5,040 m Imola track in Italy, clocking 1 hr 37 min 52.46 sec driving a Ferrari. His countryman Alain Prost came 48 seconds behind him in a Renault and Rene Arnoux, also of France, finished third driving Ferrari.

The lead in the overall standings is now shared by Brazilian Nelson Piquet and Prost with 15 points each. Tambay is one point behind. In the models contest Ferrari leads with 22

points, followed by Mclaren with 21 and Renault with 19.

The latest rally world championship stage in Corsica was a triumph for the new Lancia Prisma cars, which took the top three places. The Finnish crew of Markku Alen and Ilkka Koskela won the 1,720 km race with 31 special speedily checked. World champions Walter Rohrl and Christian Geistdörfer, of West Germany, placed second and Italian Adriano Panzeri and Luigi Piccolo were third.

Lancia's main rivals, the Audi Quattro, were a let-down, and Audi's leading drivers Hannu Mikkola and Michele Molton were a failure: Mikkola's car suffered a broken rear axle while Molton's engine broke down.

Mikkola still leads with 65 points, followed by Rohrl with 47, Alen with 45 and Molton with 37 points.

Boris MICHAYLOV

BACK WHEEL RIDING RECORD

Frenchman Stephane Chabot, 17, covered 20 km 400 m riding on the back wheel of his bicycle, beating the best 14 km, world record set by 18-year-old American, David Hill.

WATER POLO

The Olympic champion USSR team beat West Germany 6-5 in the closing game of the world water polo Cup, thus winning the trophy.

West Germany placed second and Italy, third.



Georgi Mahvenladze, of the Soviet Union (left, in white cap), scores the winning goal in the final match against the FRG national team. Photo AP-TASS

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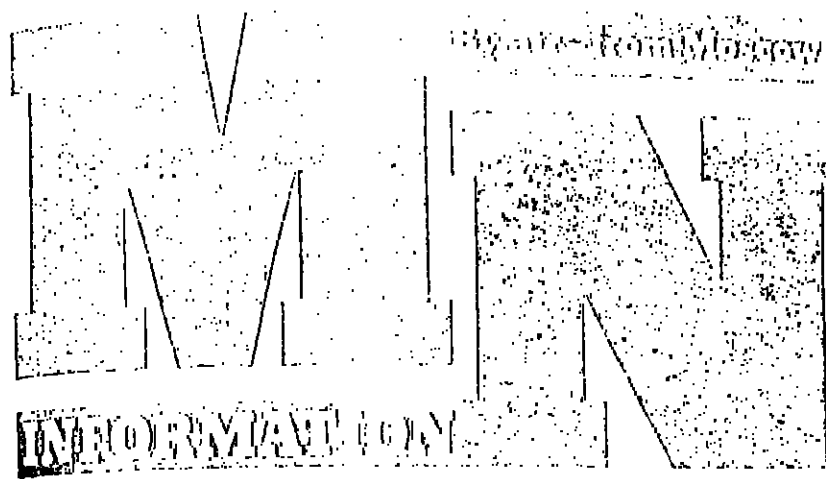
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All the victims and evils of the bloody wars in human history, including the two world wars, would be as nothing by comparison to what could happen as a result of a general nuclear conflict. These are the words of the appeal, issued by the All-Union Conference of Scientists for Ridding Humanity of the Threat of Nuclear War, for Disarmament and Peace. More than 500 Soviet and foreign scientists took part in the conference which was held in Moscow.

They included the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Anatoly Alexandrov; Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yegor Vokkhov; Joseph Rotblat, honorary member of the Pugwash Movement; Professor D. Hamburg, member of the US National Academy of Sciences; the Italian Senator Nino Pasti; Livin Bota, Director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research; and others.

Academician Boris Ponomarev, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report "On the role of scientists in strengthening international security".

We are certain, reads the appeal, that the preservation of peace is the first and most pressing prerequisite for mankind today. Peoples and governments have no task which is more important or urgent than the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

Reason tells us not to aspire to an illusion of military superiority or to self-destruction by delivering the first nuclear strike, but rather to aim at fixing, achieved approximate parity and at a steady mutual lowering of its level. One should think not about defence against nuclear weapons but about their limitation, reduction and elimination.

GRATITUDE TO SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Vienna. The Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Hans Blix has sent a letter to the USSR mission at the International organizations in Vienna, thanking the Soviet government for its decision to provide the

agency with a consignment of "heavy water" for polishing control procedures at installations producing "heavy water".

He stressed he was confident that this contribution would significantly help the agency's operation. The importance of technical backing by agency member-states for developing and improving the agency's guarantee system cannot be stressed too often. It is pointed out in the letter.

He further stressed that the Soviet contribution to technical assistance is growing. The agency sees this as an act of goodwill and is convinced that the USSR will maintain its support for the international guarantee system, he emphasized.



Soviet-British

scientific and economic relations under review

London. Joint action to further cooperation would help expand Soviet-British relations and implement the provisions of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

(Continued on page 2)

DEDICATED TO AFRICA

Africa Liberation Day and the 20th anniversary since the foundation of the Organization of African Unity are two milestones in the life of the African peoples. A couple of exhibitions, dedicated to these two days have opened at Moscow's Friendship House: an international photographic exhibition "Africa in Fighting" and a painting exhibition "The Decorative-Applied Arts of Africa".

ANTI-WAR RALLY IN MOSCOW

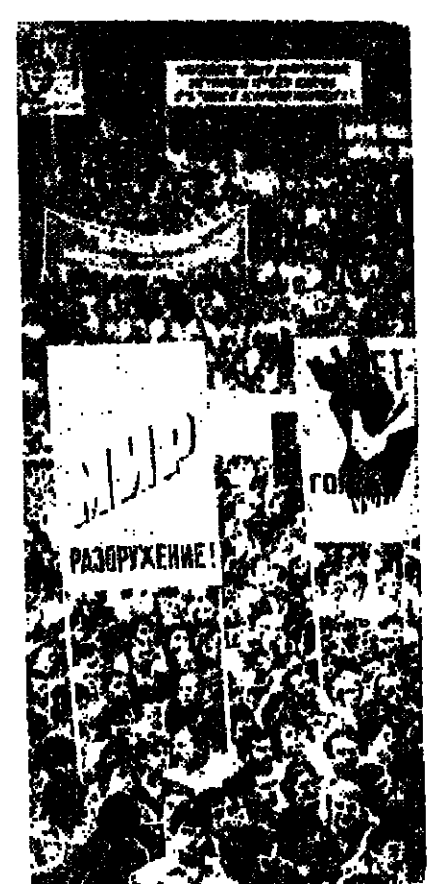
United in their desire to defend and preserve peace on earth thousands of people recently attended an anti-war rally in Moscow.

Taking place at the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium, it was held within the framework of the world-wide campaign for disarmament proclaimed by the United Nations.

Those present sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, J. Pérez de Cuellar, in which they appealed to the organization to reinforce actions directed at eliminating the threat of war, and at the assertion of the ideas of justice, cooperation and trust between peoples.

"Peace through disarmament", "No to the arms race!" say the posters held high by those taking part in the meeting.

Photo by Boris Kaufmann



Saving humanity from threat of nuclear war



During a break in the conference: Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Nobel Prize winner, President of the Pugwash Movement, Dorothy C. Hodgkin, from Britain. Photo by Vladimir Vyatkin

We address scientists the world over urging them to unite their efforts in order to save the common human heritage — general peace—from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. And if all of them were set in motion, they would be capable of erecting an insurmountable obstacle in the way of aggressive forces, and of securing stable peace for all peoples.

Collective reason and the united will of humanity can and should stop the suicidal trend towards a greater military threat. Nuclear calamity can and should be prevented! The conference set up a Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and Against Nuclear War. It is headed by Academician Vokkhov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. For the complete text of the appeal see "Moscow News" No. 22.

Politbureau Weekly Meeting

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union discussed the results of the talks held in Moscow with the Chairman of the MPLA—Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos. The outcome of the negotiations was approved, and it was stressed that the Soviet Union will continue in the future to give support to the People's Republic of Angola in the defence of its sovereignty and revolutionary gains, and will strengthen its solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia and other peoples of the African

continent against imperialism colonialism and racism. Also approved were the results of the talks between Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Defence of the USSR Dmitry Ustinov with the Minister of Defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Buo Thong.

The Politbureau also considered the progress made in the formation of district, regional, territorial and republican agro-industrial complexes.

A number of other questions relating to internal and foreign policies were also discussed.

Soviet parliamentarians in Canada

We stand for good, friendly relations with our neighbour across the Pole.

This was said by Mikhail Gorbachov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his speech during a meeting with members of the Senate's Commission on Foreign Affairs and with members of the House of Commons' Commission on Foreign Affairs and National Defence in the Canadian Parliament. He heads the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation now on an official visit to Canada.

(Continued on page 2)



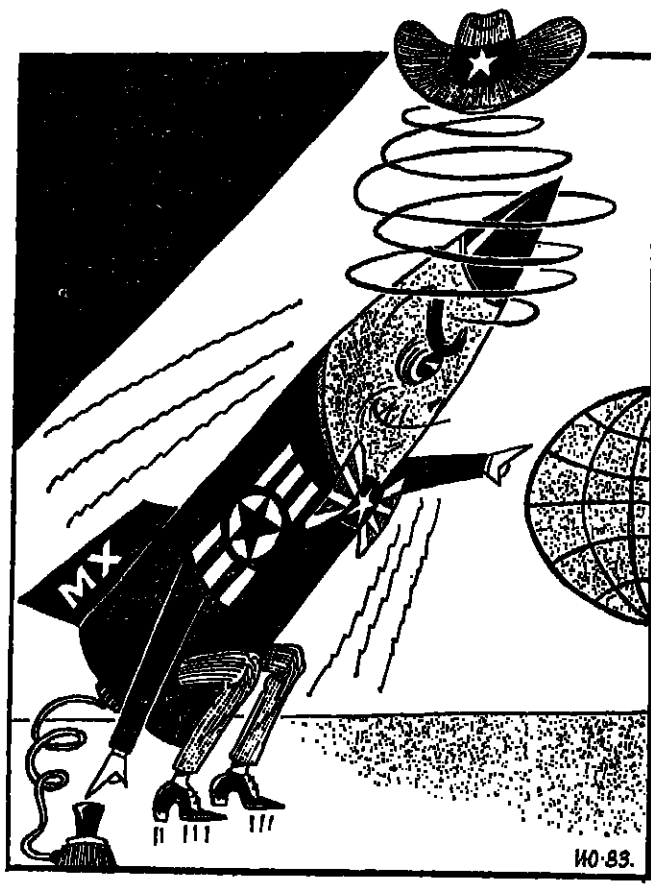
At the Pushkin monument. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Handwritten note: 1983 May 21-23

New round of talks in Vienna

BISHOPS AGAINST WAR

SOVIET-BRITISH SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS UNDER REVIEW



France and FRG rap the Americans

Help with strings attached

THE WORLD

Suspension of contacts damaging for America

RESCHER SATELLITE

JAPANESE MILITARY TECHNOLOGY FOR USA

**SPANISH
COURT DECISION**



U.S. State Department's memorandum

Israel: HEADLONG INFLATION

FOAM REPLACING CLAY

and is each, present

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SERIOUS, BUSINESSLIKE RESPONSE DEMANDED FROM THE WEST

GENEVA: DOUBTS REMAIN

NOT BY FEAR ALONE

'LIBERALIZATION' THE RACIST WAY

GORKY POPULAR IN CHINA



demonstrating the "spring" mechanism.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE RESTORATION OF THE UNIQUE OLD RUSSIAN WOODEN ARCHITECTURE HAS BEEN STARTED ON THE KIZHI ISLAND RESERVE, IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE USSR. The largest museum of wooden architecture in the country featuring churches, windmills, peasant houses and barns is to be found on the island. Some of the wooden buildings here are over 250 years old.

● THREE MAN-MADE LAKES HAVE APPEARED IN THE FOOTHILL VALLEYS OF DAGHESTAN, IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS. Dug out of the basins of small rivers, they will irrigate fields and vineyards. Local farms put mountain rivers and springs to good use. Seventy-five per cent of the produce grown in this autonomous republic comes from irrigated land.

● BUILDERS HAVE STARTED HEAVING A 15-KILOMETRE TUNNEL WHICH IS TO CARRY THE WATERS OF THE MOUNTAIN RIVER, THE ARDON, TO ROTATE THE TURBINES AT THE ZARAGHY HYDROPOWER STATION. This station, rated at 400,000 kilowatts, and the nearby Transcaucasian motorway under construction, will make a lot of difference to the economy of this mountainous area, permitting the complex use of natural resources in a number of areas in the North Ossetian Autonomous Republic.

This man in a white gown surrounded by children is the well-known Soviet traumatic and orthopedic surgeon, Gavril Ilizarov. Among his numerous awards is the Order of the Smile, an award instituted by Polsh children. The order has been presented to 180 grown-ups from different countries, mostly to writers and actors who make children happy. A surgeon is always associated with pain and tears. Why then did the children decide to make a surgeon a member of their order?



SURGEON AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE SMILE

During his years as Director of the Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopedy and Traumatology, in the city of Kurgan beyond the Ural, Ilizarov has treated more than three thousand boys and girls from this country and abroad. Surgeons at his clinic have restored active life to their young patients. While at the clinic the children continue to go to school; they go for walks and can even dance and jog.

That this is possible is due to a new method of treating broken bones and congenital flaws in arms and legs invented by Gavril Ilizarov. He has made history by succeeding in elongating

arms and legs by dozens of centimetres without surgery. Ilizarov's apparatus, as it is now universally known, means that fractures no longer have to be put in plaster casts, and that a patient with a broken leg can even walk and lift heavy objects. This apparatus is now used both in the USSR and in many other countries. Ilizarov has also come up with solutions to a number of baffling medical problems, such as shaping bones as required and regulating their growth. He has devised other complex operations, very often employing the purely bloodless method not only in hospitals, but also at outpatients' departments.

Rolling mill under construction

Building has begun ahead of schedule at the 5000 rolling mill which is under construction at the Izhorosky Zavod Association, in Leningrad. The mill is to produce steel plates nearly five metres wide and up to half a metre thick.

On reaching designed production capacity, the mill will produce 650 thousand tonnes of rolled steel annually. The highly automated unit can also roll wide and long steel sheets for the bodies of large cargo ships as well as thick plates. This will make it possible to manufacture many large-size parts by welding them together from workpieces of the necessary shape and size rather than by machining them out of metal pieces, weighing several tonnes, with much of the metal wasted in shavings.

The first phase of the 5000 mill is to be commissioned by the end of the present five-year plan period in 1985.

GREENHOUSES OF MANY STOREYS

The unusual greenhouse in the village of Lusaki (near the Armenian capital of Yerevan) has used energy-saving technology as its principle design feature. Its five glass storeys run round the chimney of the village's central heating boiler-house.

The chimney heat is quite sufficient for 2,000 square metres of soil. The greenhouse is equipped with watering and fertilizing devices, as well as with drainage and ventilation. In case the winter is extremely harsh, there is a stand-by system of plastic hot-water pipes. The "hanging orchards" of the Lusaki will yield their first crop of vegetables this year.

Before the end of the five-year plan period, such greenhouses will also be built in other districts of this Transcaucasian republic.

cargo a month earlier than last year to the coastal villages on the Chukchi Peninsula. Loaded with barges, tractors, and other machines the motor vessel, "Vitya Stinitsa", has set off from the port of Provideniya on its first voyage along the coast of Eastern Chukotka. There are many other ships on their way to the Chukotka shores.

Pilots and hydrologists from the ice survey department help them chart their routes towards the northern ports.

NEW SHIPS DEFY ICE SHEET

An early spring has brought convoys of ships to the Far North. Navigation has started twenty days earlier than usual at the Chukotka port of Egey. The motor vessel, "Nizhneyansk", has cast anchor in the port after making its way through the ice sheet of the Arctic.

Egeykinot is the second port of call for the "Nizhneyansk".

It has managed to make the journey without the aid of an icebreaker.

The voyage has inscribed a new page in the chronicle of Arctic development. The "Nizhneyansk" is the first ship in the history of navigation to dispense with the services of an icebreaker on the Chukotka route. It belongs to the reinforced ice-breaking class of ships being

built for this country in Finland. These ships can navigate by themselves through the pack-ice of the northern latitudes. Capable of carrying any cargo, they have an air-cushion platform which enables them to be unloaded without any special port facilities, an all important factor in the Far North.

This year crews in the Far East have begun to deliver

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NARYN: DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Kirghizia (a Soviet republic in Central Asia) holds the third place in this country in power resources, after the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. All this is due to the Naryn River, a tributary of the Syrdarya. The Naryn is just 600 kilometres long, but the altitude difference between the upper and lower reaches is about two kilometres, providing the river with a rare hydro-resource potential, valued at scores of billions of kilowatt-hours per year. The newspaper PRAVDA wrote about the usage of the river's power and about its future prospects. The Naryn started to be developed 25 years ago, notes the newspaper. Two small hydroelectric stations were built at the time. They served for testing the principles of mountain hydropower plant construction. The Toktogul station, which was built next, had the capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts. The dam's 215-metre-high wall held the Toktogul Lake behind it. No the station's construction not only allowed electric power production, but also irrigation of over 400,000 hectares of new land and improvement of the water supply for another 800,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. Kirghizia, and southern districts of Kazakhstan. The Kapsal hydropower station was built next, and construction of the fifth station was begun quite recently. When the fifth and last station is built on the Naryn chain, the summary power production will be about 11,000 million kilowatt-hours per year, with the entire chain operating as one single station. But the Naryn resources will not be exhausted at this. According to expert calculations, the river and its tributaries will allow more than twenty hydropower plants with a summary annual production of about 30,000 million kilowatt-hours.

CASPIAN COAST TO BECOME NATION-WIDE RESORT

Before long, Azerbaijan in the Caucasus will help reduce the overcrowding arising in the summer in the traditional Soviet resort areas, particularly on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus and the Crimea, writes A. Mutalibov, Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A new resort of nation-wide importance is to be set up here. The decision to establish such a zone along the Western coast of the Caspian is quite logical, he stresses. Azerbaijan has almost every type of climate to be found in the world and therefore in terms of natural surroundings and climate it is ideal for the development of sanatoria and resorts. The calm sea, low humidity, shady forests, and rivers have always attracted holiday-makers to the Caspian coast. Yet, to date too little use has been made of this zone. Once the new resort is established millions of people will be able to spend enjoyable holidays here.

WHAT IS ERGONOMICS?

To handle the sophisticated machinery of today a person must have, figuratively speaking, the reactions of a tiger and the adroitness of a monkey. But nature has restricted the physical capabilities of man. Thus what has to be done is to change the machines and "adjust" them to a man's abilities. Ergonomics is a new branch of science which concentrates on this task. SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA writes about its development in our country. A special research institute was set up recently to study the problems involved in ergonomics, notes the paper. The guiding principles of the new science are simple: each article must be handy to man. What is more, machines should be adjusted

not only to the proportions of our body but also to visual and psychological perception. This is especially important now that highly complex systems have been developed to control plants and whole branches of the economy, stresses the paper.

Right from its inception the new science has co-operated closely with production. Today engineers and experts in ergonomics participate in the designing of cars, machine tools and household articles. About 30 requirements laid down by ergonomics experts have been accepted as state standards.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PRESS

On average Soviet family subscribes to more than four periodicals, writes IZVESTIA. This country produces 8,172 newspapers in a total of 40.7 thousand million copies. The press has become the most mass, efficient and accessible form of direct democracy.

"Izvestia" stresses that newspapers act as forums of public opinion. One proof of this being the flood of letters that editorial offices receive from their readers containing important ideas, topics of interest, and ranging information. Seven million workers and correspondents, who are not professional journalists, contribute articles to the press.

"The printed word is also action," writes Lenin referring to the ability of the press to have a direct impact on the achievement of specific results.

The efficiency of the press, the paper notes, is today regarded as a matter of state importance. Under Soviet legislation, offices or officials criticized in the media must provide an exhaustive explanation to the reader, listener or TV viewer from whom the criticism originated. Today, this law is strictly observed in the Soviet press.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

MEMENTOES OF SPACE TRAVELS



In the photos: (top left) the actual landing module of the Soyuz 37 space ship, 1980; and (bottom right) the "double" of the famous Lunik, or Lunokhod-1, the world's first self-propelled laboratory on the Moon.

The titanium arrow of the Monument to the Conquerors of Space shoots 100 metres into the sky. From a distance, it points the way to the Cosmonautics Museum which is housed in its pedestal.

The Museum was opened in April 1981 on the 20th anniversary since the world's first manned spaceship, "Vostok" was launched with cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin on board.

In the two years since it opened the Museum has been visited by more than 250 thousand people.

The display includes genuine items of space technology brought back to earth, the cosmonauts' personal belongings,

their autographs, and photographs they took on earth and in outer space.

Materials about the pioneer of space exploration Konstantin Tsiolkovsky and Sergei Korolyov, designer of the first space rocket systems are prominently displayed.

The Museum is open every day, except Mondays. Noon to eight p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. the rest of the week.

OF INTEREST

VIOLIN OF FOAM RUBBER

Violins made of plastic have the same power and beautiful sound as the classics made by old masters. The people who heard the Leningrad musicians' performance of Mozart and Tchaikovsky using instruments from different ages sincerely believe this.

This unusual artistic competition came about by chance. After the virtuoso completed the programme, the tapes were accidentally mixed up, having lost their respective tags. The sound engineers were also confused because the old and new instruments sounded almost alike in power, timbre and colour of sound. Only a thorough examination helped establish just which was which.

This curious fact proved another argument in favour of Leningrad V. Mukhin, who makes musical instruments out of foam rubber. His violins, cellos and violas have a fine sound and have an unusual snow-white appearance. They are also lighter and have simpler design.

He takes about a week to make one of these instruments, but it is more difficult to create proper "sound". In giving sound to his instruments, the master pays particular attention to the resonance of the abdomen and decorative volumes which he considers essential for overall harmony.

TOWN ON RAFTS

It's common knowledge that Leningrad was built on marshes and that its first houses were built on timber piles but not many people know that another town stands on a timber foundation — Tartu, in Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic. The only difference between them is that the medieval architects built it on wooden rafts rather than piles.

The Emajogi River lowlands which lie below a hill were a popular camp-site for merchants who used to travel through those parts. It was here that Prince Yaroslav the Wise

built this Baltic town which is mentioned in the manuscripts.

The 11th-century builders did not have any particular technical problems. They came later, when the town slid down the hill towards the river banks, which were so shaky that the stone chambers had to be placed on rafts.

For more than three hundred years now the wooden foundation has held firm. It has not often needed repair, the most recent repair work was carried out on raft supporting the main building of Tartu University which was built in 1809.

DREAMING GEORGIAN STYLE

Otsneba (Dream) is the name of a children's pop group set up by the workers of the integrated paper works in the Georgian town of Zugdidi. The leader Roman Melkadze says, our repertoire includes Georgian songs and dances as well as those of other nations: Armenian, Azerbaijani, Moldavian and, of course, Russian. This is why we receive a warm welcome from audiences of all nations, where we perform. Recently we participated in the children's music week, which took place at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

Anatoly Myyev's photo shows the group singing in Georgian landscape.



VIEWPOINT

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME IN THE USSR

By Prof. Viktor KRASOVSKY, the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Capital investment in the country's national economy is increasing this year by 3.2 per cent compared with 1982, amounting to nearly 145,000 million roubles.

There are conventional and new features in the Soviet investment programme of the 80s. For example, in recent years the Soviet Union has not slowed down, and nor does it intend to in the 80s, the tempo of its housing programme — building approximately 2 million flats annually. As before, large sums are being invested in the development of the fuel and energy complex and in agriculture. But there are also new factors: allocations in 1983 for the expansion of fodder production have gone up by 15 per cent compared with 1982; for agricultural machine-building — by 10.5 per cent; and for the construction of storages for fruit and vegetables — by 24 per cent.

When speaking about changes in the structure of investments it is necessary to pay attention to the first place in the measures being taken in the USSR to increase the effect of each rouble invested in capital construction.

The Soviet Union is engaged in a massive building programme. More than 400 industrial enterprises went into operation in 1981-1982 alone. However, the fact that capital investment was spread over numerous projects being built simultaneously in the conditions of the acute shortage of manpower in the country, inevitably resulted in dragging out building time.

A characteristic feature of investment programmes of the 80s is that they envisage maximum concentration of means and effort on the most important projects.

The structure of investment is also changing: there being a considerable increase in active investment, i.e., in the share of expenses on equipment in 1983 this share will exceed 42 per cent, which is 3 per cent more than in 1982. In the USSR a one per cent growth of expenses on equipment means a growth in the annual volume of industrial production of 500-600 million roubles.

There is one more important point: there will be fewer new enterprises in 1983 despite the growth in capital investment. The thinking behind this goes as follows: the decision to construct new enterprises is only taken in those cases when output cannot be increased at existing plants, factories and mines by means of reconstruction or when fundamentally new technologies and industries are in question.

In the future reconstruction will assume ever greater importance. Rather than being geared to the creation of new jobs, it is aimed at the expansion of back-up services, at the improvement of working conditions, automation of production and the introduction of robots. The latter factors are of fundamental importance for the Soviet Union where today practically the entire able-bodied population of the country is working or studying, and there is a decrease in the natural growth of labour resources.

ENTERTAINMENT



Banca del Rey, from Spain, who dances Andalusian dances is on her first tour of the Soviet Union. Del Rey and her dance group gave a number of concerts in Moscow, and her dance went on to Riga, Vilnius and Leningrad. Banca del Rey on stage.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

USSR and Yugoslavia continue cultural cooperation

A programme for cultural cooperation has been signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia for the 1983-1985 period. The Chamber Ensemble from the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, the Puppet Theatre, the Moscow Symphony Orchestra will be going to Yugoslavia. The following exhibitions, among others, will also be sent to that country: "The Arts Born of October", "We Are the Soviet People", "The Treasures of the Kremlin Museums". Commenting on the signing of the programme, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow, Miroslav Drulovic, said: "We maintain the widest of contacts with the Soviet Union in all spheres of life, culture and the arts. We are also loyal and constant partners. The present programme amounts to a new stage in the development of our cultural and scientific contacts. We place particular emphasis on the strengthening of friendly relations between individual republics from our two countries."

This summer Days of Macedonian Culture will be held in Uzbekistan for which thorough preparations are in progress. In a month's time, an exhibition of Yugoslav fine arts will open in Moscow. Visits by different artistic companies are also planned.

SOVIET-SPANISH TV SERIAL OF 'DON QUIXOTE'

Rovaz Chkhidze, 56, the noted Soviet film director in charge of Gruzafilm Studio, is preparing to screen, together with Spanish TV, Cervantes' "Don Quixote". With the scenario already approved, shooting of the nine-part serial is soon to begin in Spain and Georgia. It is no accident that Chkhidze has chosen to film this classic of world literature and, the same goes for the other he got from the Spanish side.



The premiere has taken place at the Opera and Ballet Theatre in the Bashkirian capital, Ufa, of Verdi's opera "Don Carlos".

Don Quixote is a character expressing a profoundly progressive idea, says Chkhidze. In each of the novel's short stories we find not only the search for truth, but also the confirmation of truth. Don Quixote is not just the hero of an idea, he is also fighting for it in his own way. Did not the hero of my other film seek for the truth and fight for it, only in different conditions and in different social milieu?

They are all united by the fact that they live for others, while having little concern for their own well-being. The only hero, worthy of the name, is the man who asserts and preaches the truth, the director stresses. Chkhidze's films "Our Country", "The Soldiers", "Your Son", and others have won acclaim from both Soviet viewers and authoritative international critics.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. The Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Company of Moscow are to tour West Germany and Austria, where they will give performances of "Romeo and Juliet", "Spartacus" and "Swan Lake" and a gala concert.

Exhibitions. "Saryan's Colours" is an exhibition of works by the outstanding Soviet artist Marius Saryan which has opened in the Armenian capital of Yerevan. On display are fifty still life studies on loan from different Soviet museums and private collections.

Records. The Melodia recording company is shortly to release three new albums. For the first time music lovers will be able to familiarize themselves with recordings of organ music by F. Couperin, the great composer of the age of classicism who worked in France in the late 17th—first third of the 18th centuries. There is also to be a recording of the latest works of the Bourmanger and Most jazz and rock groups.

Books. Sergei Obraztsov's new book for children, "I Play Puppets All My Life", breaks new ground. The full gamut of the author's wide range of talents is presented to his readers: not only is he artist, writer, director and actor, he is also wardrobe assistant, administrator, in charge of the lights, and even stage hand. The book is issued by the Malysh Publishers.

We sang in a land of friends...

Last October, Moscow's Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko ballet company held very successful guest performances in India. Recently some opera singers from this major Soviet theatre including international competition winner Lidiya Zakharenko (soprano), Leonid Boldin (baritone), Vyacheslav Ouspov (tenor) and all-Union competition award-winning ballet master Lyubov Orfenova went on a tour of India. They performed in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and had the honour of singing in Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Hall.

Their programme included arias and scenes from operas by Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Rossini, Verdi, Puccini, Khrennikov and Kabalevsky. It was specially designed so that the audience could appreciate each singer's merits.

We sang in a land of friends, said Lidiya Zakharenko, but what pleased us above all was that the Indian audience understood our art. True, opera singers do not perform in India very often. The audience was so enthusiastic that some of them came backstage. They made us very happy.

Igor KAZENIN

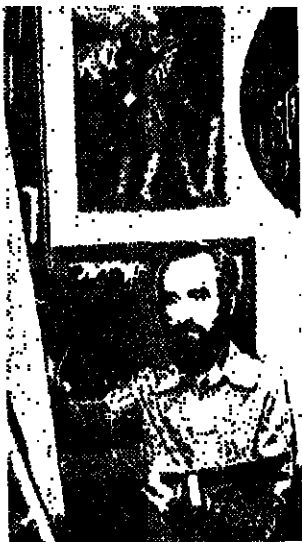
Vladimir FEOKTISTOV

Artist Vladimir Feoktistov, now 37, took to drawing at the age of four and decided to become an artist a year later, a professional choice admittedly few of us make at such a tender age.

Born in Gudermes, the "gateway to Transcaucasia", the second largest town in the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Republic, he studied at a Daghestan art school and at the graphics department of the Moscow Polytechnic Institute. After his army service he returned to his hometown.

There over a period of 15 years he did nearly 300 paintings. While obviously influenced by his favourite artists Pieter Brueghel and the Georgian self-taught painter Niko Pirosmanishvili, he still retains an originality all of his own.

Feoktistov mainly concentrates in his work on the complex relationships between modern man and nature, the reward to be had when nature is treated well — and the disadvantages of treating trees, birds and rivers badly. The characters in his pictures are depicted not in houses but against the background of minutely observed and masterfully executed Checheno-Ingush landscapes. It would appear that there are few places



or faces in Gudermes which Feoktistov has not captured in his oils and watercolours.

His style is noted for its tender warm colours and precise composition — for the genuine power and beauty of life, which he manages to convey intermingled with an occasional irony and lyricism.

Feoktistov's work sticks in one's memory for a long time.

Yelena PETROVSKAYA

WHAT'S ON!

May 21-23

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 21 (mat) — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); 21 (eve) — Delibes, "Coppélia" (ballet); 22 (mat) — One-act ballets: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Mozart and Sallieri, "Divertissement"; 22 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Solovki Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Kiev Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad). 20, 22 (eve) — Minkus, "La Bayadère"; 21 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 21—Khrennikov, "Storm" (opera); 22 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 22 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (musical comedy); 23—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 21 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 21 (eve) — Ilyin, "Contrade".

Lyubov', 22 (mat and all) — One-act ballets: Casagrande, "Pinocchio", "Children in Our Backyard"; 22 (eve) — Gubaydulin, "A Crossroads".

Chamber Musical Theatre (11 Leningradsky Prospekt). 21, 22 — Rostovsky, "Rostov Actor"; 23 — (at the Olympic Village) Haydn, "An Unexpected Encounter".

FILMS

The Mechanics of Happiness (Armenfilm Studio, USSR).

A lyrical story about the unexpected happiness that came to two very different people.

Cinema: "Pobeda" (11, Alekseyevskaya St.). Metro Palace.

A Black Judge's Gown by a Killer (France).

About how bourgeois justice sacrifices human life in the interests of Big Business.

Cinema: "Moskva" (8, Mirovskaya St.). Metro Palace.

BUSINESS

RIVER NAVIGATION-83

Moscow is now the site of the second foreign specialized show of water transport equipment, entitled "River Navigation-83".

The current show has drawn nearly three times as many firms as the previous one in 1980, says Ervin B. von Bressan, president of the Austrian Cat-Hendel Consulting GmbH organising firm. Among them are such noted firms as Rauma-Rapola Oy, Wärtsilä Oy, Valmet Oy (Finland), Klockner-Humboldt-Deutz AG (West Germany), Alfa-Laval AB (Sweden), OMAG (Austria), and others.

Navigation equipment production has been rapidly developing worldwide in recent years. I can say that the Soviet Union is one of the leading nations in this field. That the show is being held in Moscow is no accident — we want to show our achievements and innovations.

The show features the latest r&d in river shipbuilding, navigation instruments and other navigation equipment.

The show will be on at the Moscow Sokolniki park until May 28, 1983 in pavilion No. 4a.

GROWING POSSIBILITIES OF COOPERATION

The Rauma-Rapola joint-stock company has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for 31 years but our joint work became especially active after the opening of the firm's office in Moscow, Matti Heikkinen, Sales Manager of the shipyard in the Finnish city of Rauma, told a MNI correspondent. He came to Moscow for the 102nd fair and arranged a press conference devoted to the participation of Rauma-Rapola joint-stock company in the exhibition of River Navigation-83.

Last year, Matti Heikkinen pointed out, goods turnover of the company with the USSR exceeded 170 million roubles and we do not regard this as a limit. We hope that participation in the present exhibition will expand still more possibilities of cooperation.

Alexander BUTSENIN

'TRADE MUST BE EXPANDED'

Norbert Burger, Chairman of the Board of the Köln-Messe Exhibition Association and Mayor of Cologne, has visited Moscow with the aim, as he put it, to present his firm to Soviet economic circles. At the same time, he told an MNI correspondent, we wanted to become acquainted with the proposals of our Soviet partners and also spoke about the possibilities of wide-scale participation of representatives of Soviet industry at specialized fairs in Cologne. It must be stressed, however, that they are already showing their products at some

of our exhibitions, for example, "Furniture", "Photokino", "Augsburg".

On our part, we also consider it possible to participate in Moscow exhibitions, said Mr Burger. We have always told the Americans, the Mayor of Cologne said in conclusion, that trade between countries, especially between states with different social systems, considerably helps in maintaining world peace. Therefore, we firmly believe that this trade must not only be preserved, but also expanded by all means.

Alexander GULYAKOVSKIY

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Contacts and contracts

© The Soviet flag was raised on the refrigeration-transport built at the shipyard of Wismar, the GDR. This is the first of the new series of the Crystal-2 type sea-going vessels, built by Soviet orders.

© An exhibition and Indor-

mation centre has been set up by 10 Soviet foreign trade organizations in the Hungarian capital of Budapest. It will provide the facilities for symposiums, lectures, film shows and exhibitions of new technology. 14 specialized exhibitions are planned for later this year.

Alexander KASHTANOV

Ultrasound monitors operation

Soviet and Japanese experts have ended their seminar on ultrasonic diagnostics of internal diseases jointly organized by the USSR Ministry of Public Health and the Japanese firm of Iekura Industry.

For two days, Soviet and Japanese scientists discussed the latest development in methods

of treatment of the alimentary organs: liver, and pancreas. An interesting report on complex operations of the liver monitored by ultrasonic devices was delivered by specialists from the Japanese National Cancer Centre.

THE PLANS OF YEYES ROCHER

Experts of the USSR Ministry of Trade became acquainted with the perfumery and cosmetics of the French firm Yves Rocher at the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Our firm, Lucien Renard, of the Yves Rocher General Directorate and responsible for cooperation between CAMRA countries, told an MNI correspondent, now attaches great importance to the development of contacts with the socialist countries. Last year, we have already supplied your country with a number of our products: such as Cile and Camille perfumes. Now we want to expand this cooperation. A protocol on scientific cooperation has been signed with the Institute of Cosmology. I think there are opportunities to start cooperation in production as well.

The Yves Rocher is one of the biggest firms in France with 400 shops throughout the country. In 1982 its goods turnover amounted to 1,600 million francs. Its output includes different perfumes, lotions, creams, lipsticks, etc.

In short, stresses Lucien Renard, we are trying to produce everything needed by modern people as far as cosmetics is concerned. I believe that cooperation with the USSR, in this sphere will be of mutual interest and benefit. The experience of the L'Oréal company which is engaged in a number of joint development projects with Soviet specialists, testifies to the benefit to be derived from such contacts. I think that we shall seriously start this work.

Yves DANILOVA

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10/14 Bryanskaya Embankment). Paintings, drawings and sculpture from the Buryat Autonomous Republic. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Railway.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (40b Gorky St.). Cartoons sketches and scale models by cinema artist Sergei Allinov, as well as drawings illustrating works by Mikhail Bulgakov and Boris Pasternak. Daily, except Sunday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Sunday and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m. Metro Gorkovskaya, Pushkinskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rostov Hotel). 21, 22 — MCA Serfekt together with an ensemble (Yugoslavia).

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (1 Gorky St.). 22 — Organ Solo Performer Oleg Yanchenko; 23 — Moscow Philharmonic Society Symphony Orchestra.

Symphony Orchestra.

BASKETBALL
Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt and Dynamo Palace of

Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 21, 22, 23—The 8th Summer Tournament of Nations. Women's teams. On May 21 and 22, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., on 23, at 6.45 p.m.

After preliminary games gold medals will be contested by women players from Moscow, Leningrad and six other constituent republics.

FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 21 — Moscow Lokomotiv vs Lvov Karpaty Army Club. 8 p.m.

Not long ago these clubs were top-league class today they are trying to retrieve their former position.

GYMNASTICS AND ACROBATICS
Izmailovo Palace of Sport (4 Sirenevyy Blvd.). 22 — Moscow acrobatics and gymnastics.

championship (sports and rhythmic). At noon.

World, European and Soviet champions are taking part.

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 22 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

May 21-23

In Moscow, city and region, occasional showers, possible thunderstorms are expected with dry spells at the end of the period. Night temperatures of 17°, 18° and of 23°, 26° during the day, 5h and 8h wind, 3-7 mps, and up to 10 mps at the start of the period.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for May 16, 1983

Currency	Quotations in roubles
Australian dollar	100 23.50
Canadian dollar	100 23.50
Danish krona	100 23.50
English pound	100 23.50
French franc	100 23.50
German mark	100 23.50
Italian lira	100 23.50
Japanese yen	100 23.50
Norwegian krone	100 23.50
Swedish krona	100 23.50
Swiss franc	100 23.50